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REPORT

50X1-HUM

CD NO.

COUNTRY Yugoslavia  
 SUBJECT Economic - Agricultural planning  
 HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers  
 WHERE PUBLISHED Yugoslavia  
 DATE PUBLISHED 17 Jan - 9 Feb 1951  
 LANGUAGE Serbo-Croatian; Slovenian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1951

DATE DIST. 31 Mar 1951

NO. OF PAGES 2

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

CROATIAN 1950 AGRICULTURAL PLAN NOT FULFILLED

69 PERCENT OF GOAL REACHED -- Zagreb, Vjesnik, 17 Jan 51

At a recent session of the Croatian People's Skupstina, Antun Biber chairman of the Council for Agriculture and Forestry, stated that only 69 percent of the 1950 Croatian agricultural production plan was fulfilled. This represents 71 percent of actual production in 1949. The 1950 agricultural investment plan was fulfilled 66.5 percent and the plan for capital construction in agriculture 67 percent. In 1950 the plan for plant production was fulfilled 58 percent, which is about 60 percent of actual production in 1949. The 1950 plan for grain production was fulfilled 63 percent in value and 60 percent in volume. The 1950 plan for vegetable production was fulfilled about 42 percent, or 45 percent of actual production in 1949, for industrial plants 50 and 54 percent, respectively, fodder about 57 and 57 percent, respectively, fruit, excluding grapes, 71 and 57 percent, respectively, and grapes 75 and 92.5 percent, respectively. During the past 2 years 100,000 apple trees were lost in Croatia. After the war there were 26,000 hectares of vineyards in Dalmatia, while at present there are 31,450 hectares of vineyards there.

The 1950 plan for livestock production was fulfilled 90.1 percent, or 91.1 percent of 1949 production. There was an increase in the number of horses, but a 7.1 percent decrease in hogs, a 4.6 percent decrease in cattle, a 5.5 percent decrease in sheep, and a 2.4 percent decrease in poultry. In 1949 government purchasing agencies purchased 12,180 cattle hides and 19,054 calfskins, while in 1950 they purchased 34,189 cattle hides and 47,130 calfskins.

The 1950 reforestation plan was fulfilled 90.4 percent in value and 93.5 percent in area, the forestation plan 101.6 percent, and the reclamation plan for abandoned forests 76.6 percent. The 1950 hunting plan was fulfilled 112 percent in value.

In 1950, rice fields were expanded by 300 hectares.

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There are now 1,595 farm work cooperatives with 69,399 families in Croatia. In 1949, farm work cooperatives delivered to government purchasing agencies a total of 1,900 fattened hogs, while in 1950 they delivered 20,039 fattened hogs.

State farms fulfilled the 1950 plan for the production of grain 61.4 percent, or 140 percent of 1949 production, industrial plants 63.7 and 73 percent, respectively, vegetables 28 and 55.6 percent, respectively, and fodder 48.5 percent, or 148 percent of 1948 production. The 1950 plan for the production of horses was fulfilled 99 percent, cattle 59 percent, hogs 82.1 percent, sheep 43.1 percent, and poultry 74.1 percent.

In 1950 state farms delivered to government purchasing agencies 6,157 tons of white grain (39.2 percent of total production), 1,925 tons of potatoes (49.8 percent), 558 tons of vegetables (20.9 percent), 455 tons of cattle for slaughter (84.5 percent), 6,087 tons of fattened hogs (99 percent), 25 tons of sheep (29.8 percent), 17 tons of poultry (85.8 percent), and 15 tons of wool (99.4 percent).

In 1950, Croatian fishermen caught 20,400 tons of deep-sea fish and thus fulfilled the plan 112 percent.

GIVES FIVE-YEAR LIVESTOCK PLAN FOR CROATIA -- Zagreb, Nova Poljoprivreda,  
9 Feb 51

The Croatian Five-Year Plan calls for the following number of farm animals by the end of 1951: 350,000 horses, 1,165,000 head of cattle, 1,135,000 hogs, 1,837,300 sheep, and 7,179,100 fowls.

At present there are 466,313 hectares of meadows and 1,261,183 hectares of pasture in Croatia. The meadows yield from 13.4 metric centners (Rijeka Oblast) to 28.5 metric centners of fodder per hectare (Bjelovar Oblast), while the pastures yield from 2 metric centners (Split Oblast) to 7 metric centners of fodder hectare (Osijek Oblast).

FORESTRY, AGRICULTURE TO PROFIT BY RAILROAD -- Ljubljana, Slovenski Porocevalec,  
30 Jan 51

The Banjaluka-Doboj railroad will transport lumber from forests near Doboj, Tesanj, Teslic, Prnjavor, and Banjaluka. These forests cover about 150,000 hectares. It is estimated that this area contains 20 million cubic meters of lumber, of which 500,000 cubic meters can be exploited per year.

There are over 200,000 hectares of arable land, which produce wheat, corn, fodder, industrial plants, and vegetables, in the vicinity of the railroad line.

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